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15	UNITED STATES	DISTRICT COURT
16	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CA	LIFORNIA, SAN JOSE DIVISION
17	CISCO SYSTEMS, INC.,	CASE NO. 5:14-cv-5344-BLF
18	Plaintiff,	CISCO'S OBJECTIONS TO ARISTA'S 12/2/2016 TRIAL EXHIBITS AND
19	VS.	DEMONSTRATIVES
20	ARISTA NETWORKS, INC.,	Dep't: Courtroom 3, 5 th Floor Judge: Hon. Beth Labson Freeman
21	Defendant.	
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24		
25		
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28		

Cisco objects as follows to Arista's December 2 trial exhibits and demonstratives.

The sole witness Arista has disclosed for December 2 is Ken Duda, Arista's CTO. Arista proposes to use certain <u>demonstratives</u> in the course of its examination of Mr. Duda. These slides are largely repetitive of slides Arista presented in its opening argument. Cisco objects to slides 9, 11, 14, 18, and 20 as improperly argumentative and self-serving and also containing hearsay. Slide 10 is irrelevant to the case and more unfairly prejudicial than probative, particularly in light of Arista's repeated objections to even stray references to source code in the exhibits and testimony presented in Cisco's case-in-chief. *See, e.g.*, ECF 694 at 1.

Arista has also disclosed a number of proposed exhibits which are plainly inadmissible hearsay. Exhibits <u>5416</u> and <u>8199</u> are media publications. "It is axiomatic to state that newspaper articles are by their very nature hearsay evidence and are thus inadmissible if offered to prove the truth of the matter asserted." *AMFS LLC v. UPS*, 105 F. Supp. 3d 1061, 1070 (C.D. Cal. 2015). None of these exhibits fall within an exception to the hearsay rule; the fact of their publication has no bearing on this trial.¹ To the contrary, all of the press material collected in these exhibits purports to provide technological or financial analysis which, were the authors available, Cisco would thoroughly cross examine.

The rule against hearsay further excludes the large number of Arista-authored presentations, papers, and press releases which have been designated. Earlier in this case, Cisco sought to introduce a PowerPoint presentation through its author; Arista objected on hearsay grounds, the Court sustained the objection, and Cisco was not able to introduce the evidence. *See* ECF 687 at 273. Now Arista seeks to introduce a slew of "marketing puff piece[s]." *Id.* Exhibits 6423, 7357, and 7408 and are white papers Arista published for a wide audience; exhibits 7736, 7740, 7769, 7890, 7892, and 7894 are presentations Arista used to promote its products and itself; exhibit 8206 is a self-serving Arista press release. All of these exhibits are "laudatory and self-congratulatory" marketing fluff of the kind the Court has already ruled is excluded under the

Any suggestion that the fact of publication is relevant to estoppel, one of the topics purported to be amongst the substance of Mr. Duda's testimony, ECF 593-2 at 2, is of course precluded by the Court's determination that estoppel is an equitable defense not tried to the jury.

The internal Arista emails that make up exhibits <u>536</u>, <u>6515</u>, <u>7744</u> (hearsay within hearsay), <u>7748</u> (same), <u>7769</u>, <u>7788</u> (again), <u>7812</u>, <u>7869</u>, <u>7873</u>, <u>7876</u>, and <u>9069</u> are all hearsay. There is no indication on the face of these documents that they were kept and approved pursuant to a formalized procedure; instead, they are informal back-and-forth communication which carry no indicia of reliability. "In the Ninth Circuit, emails are not automatically admissible under the business records exception to the hearsay rule." *Venture Corp. Ltd. v. Barrett*, 2015 WL 2088999, *2 (N.D. Cal. May 5, 2015). The most formal of the emails, Ex. 7788, is a record of a conference call and as such is hearsay within hearsay with no recourse to the business records exception.

Another set of documents inadmissible as hearsay are those that purport to instruct Arista employees in matters of conduct and ethics. Exhibits 7715, 7836, 7837, 9067, 9068, and 9069 all appear to be materials Mr. Duda or an unknown Arista employee created to instruct other Arista employees in proper standards. Besides the fact that these documents are rife with self-serving statements that should not go to the jury through an out-of-court declarant, see, e.g., Ex. 9067 ("Do the right thing"); 9068 ("Arista is a great place to work"), they are also precisely analogous to the PowerPoint Mr. Remaker authored for internal presentation to Cisco employees. The Court should exclude Arista's internal and aspirational employee guidance to the same extent it excluded Mr. Remaker's presentation.

Exhibits <u>6506</u>, <u>6515</u>, <u>7744</u>, <u>7812</u>, <u>7869</u>, <u>7873</u>, and <u>7876</u> all either consist of or contain advertising materials from Arista's competitors. For all of the reasons discussed above, such materials are, again, inadmissible hearsay to the extent they are offered for the truth of the matters asserted. Because Arista has not identified any alternative purposes for these exhibits or any

1	others, and because the topics Mr. Duda's testimony is purported to cover, see ECF 593-2 at 2		
2	("Founding of Arista; development of EOS; accused CLI elements; fair use; estoppel; copyright		
3	misuse. Documents on the exhibit list that were either authored or received by him."), do not		
4	indicate such purposes, Cisco object to their admission.		
5	Finally, the only description Arista provides of exhibits <u>5594</u> and <u>5595</u> is that they are		
6	"physical prototypes." Without access to these items, Cisco cannot evaluate whether they are		
7	appropriate evidence. Cisco reserves the right to inspect these exhibits and make additional		
8	objections.		
9	Dated: December 1, 2016	Respectfully submitted,	
10	·		
11		/s/ John M. Neukom	
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